THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS. TENN.. THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878.

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CLOSING BATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cot- ANDREW JOHNSON. ton, 6 1-4d. Memphis cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 S-8c. New York gold, 100 7 8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CR. SIG. OFFICE, WARRINGTON, June 6, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio rolley and lower lake region, generally lower pressure after a temporary rise, in the eastern portion, cooler northerly winds, verying to warmer east and south, clear or partly cloudy weather.

THE New Hampshire legislature met yes-

FOUR-PER-CENT subscriptions yesterday amounted to five hundred and tventy-five thousand dollars.

THE secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of four millions of the five-twenty bonds of 1865.

THE eighteenth annual convention of the Brewers association of the United States met at Baltimore yesterday. The annual address of the president embraced matters of much interest to the trade.

A ROYAL [decree, signed by Emperor William and countersigned by Prince Bismarck, was issued in Berlin yesterday proclaiming a regency, nominating Crown-Prince Frederick William as regent.

THE Maine Greenbackers met in State convention at Lewiston yesterday, the principal feature of the proceedings being three cheers for "Grandfather Cooper," and the nomination of Joseph W. Smith for governor.

Ir is now conceded that Whitaker, Demoerat, has been elected to congress from the Portland, Oregon, district, and that the legislature of that State will have a Democratic majority of from four to twelve on a

THE lower house of congress yesterday killed the new tariff bill, by striking out the enacting clause, by a vote of 134 to 120. The remainder of the day was devoted to the Hex can award bill and the bill amending the revenue laws,

LONDON dispatches say that news from Constantino le continues reassuring. The intment of Saviet Pasha as grand vizier, and the suspension of Mahmond Damad ly favorable signs. The Porte has accepted

In the senate yesterday the Texas-Pacific presented. Senator Johnston opposed the bill, and urged the bill presented by himself several days ago amendatory of the Texas briefly, and will to-day move that it be made the special order for the first Wednesday

Five Thousand People Witness the Unveiling of the Monument which Marks the Resting-Place of Tennessee's Great Statesman, near Greeneville.

Eloquent and Appropriate Address by Hon. George W. Jones, who was the Intimate Friend of the Distinguished Dead Man.

Incidents of the Occasion-Description of the Monument, with its Simple but Impressive Inscription-An Eloquent Tribute to a Great Man's Memory.

pecial to the Appeal. GREENEVILLE, TENN., June 5 .- The monument erected to the memory of the late Ex-President Andrew Johnson was unveiled

editor of the Nashville American, introduced the orator of the day, Hon. George W. Jones, in the following remarks:

This immense assemblage, the eager anxiety of all to witness the ceremonies of this day and to hear every word that is uttered, bespeak the deep interest which is felt in this occasion. Near three years ago the most eminent citizen of your county, of the state

his subsequently illustrious son was in the fourth year of his age. In the history of men who have become e minent, early loss of the tather is quite a frequent circumstance. It was the case with Jackson and clay, for example. One might speculate if in characters having the germs of greatness this apparently adverse stroke of fate did not tend to develop the faculty of self-reflance, an element afterward so prominent. At ten years of age, Andrew was apprenticed to a tailor in Baleigh, and a few months before the expiration of his time of indenture, he teft his employment and his native place on account of a boyish misdemeanor in which he was implicated, in a year or more he returned, having spent the time at work at his trade at Laurens Courthouse, South Carolina. Learning that his former master had removed some distance from Rateigh, he sought him, made apology for his misconduct, and tendered payment for the unperformed period of service for which he oved. This honorable offer was not received properly, and the proud spirit of the youth revoited, and he resolved to seek a new home. His gaze turned westward, and for him, indeed, "the star

received property, and the proud spirit of the youth revolted, and he resolved to seek a new home. His gaze turned westward, and for him, indeed, 'the star of empire' was brilliant with destiny. Having traveled in the humblest manner, with his dependent mother, in the fall of 1826—then eighteen years of age—he arrived in Greeneville, Tennessee. Here he opened that shop which has beenne historic, and sat diligently at his trade, approving himself a good workman, and acquiring the confidence of those who employed him. Not long after he married her who rests by his side beneath that shaft, justly sharing the honors paid to him. Their temper ments were unlike—he, fervid and aggressive; she calm and retiring—but their union was forunate, and, by her aid, he was better prepared for the long encounter which fate held in reserve. He had never gone to school. Incited by listening to readings from a copy of The American Speaker—a work of oratorical exercises—while an apprentice on the board, he mas tered the alphabet, and learned to read. Until his marriage, his education consisted only in such imperfect reading as the intervals of toil allowed him. His whice taught him writing and arithmetic—acquisitions which serve i to enlarge the sphere of his capacity, and stimulate the sacred thirst for knowlege. Under her instructions, his self-education was pursued concurrently with his daily labor, and far into the night, when other mechanics were accustomed to rest. Such was the resolute spirit of the man, as even at this ime his nascent ambition was prefiguring the career on which he had set his heart. His thritt in his vocation, and his studious habits and active intelligence were not long in attracting attention, and in 1828 he was elected an alderman to this was strongly illustrative of candor and boldness, as well as of tenacious adherence to constitutional limits in legislation, which he ever so consistly and signally displayed. His own mountain bound section of the State, under the operation of the law, would derive benefits greatly desired—ready means of intercommunication, as well as accessibility to other sections, then quite difficult. It was, therefore, popular in that section, and a number of its leading advocates were from East Tennessee. Mr. Johnson gravely doubted the power of the general assembly to impose a tax upon the people for an extraordinary purpose without their previous consent expressed at the polis, and seriously questioned the abstract right and propriety of incurring an indebtedness of the State, bearing interest, for any object, nowever destrable or laudable. From a fund thus acquired he was Jenlous to apprehend misapplication of its use.

it as a conservative clause of the constitution, designed to restrain hasty, improvident and sectional legislation, proper to be wielded by the chief magistrate as the representative of the whole people. Perhaps the most glowing dream of his ambition did not forecast the era twenty y-ars later, when he should boldly exercise it in circumstances perilous with the crisis of his public career. About this period has initiated his long and prevision structured to secure not forecast the era twenty years later, when he should boldly exercise it in circumstances periods with the crists of his public career. About this period he initiated his long and persistent struggle to secure the enactment of a law granting a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands to an elitizen who should occupy and cultivate a jart of it for a specified number of rears. This measure encountered both discouragement and oppasition from various sources. The great and overstadowing question of slavery and its complication with Territorial settlement, was an obstructing prejudice to its intrinsic merits. Upon this rich and vast domain, which was proposed to reserve for this purpose, the eager eyes of incorporated greed, vuiture-like, were already gloating. The homestead law was designed as a bor naty to enterprise and frugal industry, and encouragement of thrifity cilizens—the richest treasure a nation may have; but a powerful influence strove to retain it for ripening schemes of selfish specularion adroity masked. But Andrew Johnson conspicuously champloned the mensure, and at a time and under circumstances when considerations of sectional popularity would have deterred a less interepted and independent man. He may be said to have been its projector, and his name is indissolubly identified with this iegislation, so beneficerat to thousands, and so sagacdous and statesmanlike. It is one of that class of laws which crown their authors with the blessings of generations of people. The many homes on the broad acres of the great west stand as a monument to the wisdom and courage of Mr. Johnson. In the agitation ensuing, upon the territorial acquisitions from Mexico, with reference to slavery, nos a southern man, Mr. Johnson steadily upheld the rights and interests of his section as a means of maintaining the balance of political powers of measures which it comprehended. One intimated in the fact that it existed, and perpetuity of the powers of the general government, and determinable only by a e initiated his long and persistent struggle to sec ument erected to the memory of the late Ex-President Andrew Johnson was unveiled to day with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large assemblage of people. At eleven of clock his morning the procession formed in front of the courthouse, and marched to Monumental hill. Arriving at the grave, the family and invited guests, including the Knoxville commandery of Knights Templar, were seated on the stand, when the builder of the monument said: "On the builder of the monument said: "On the builder of the monument said: "On the stritty-first of March, 1877, Mrs. Martha Pattrson, Mrs. Mary J. Stover, and Andrew Johnson, jr., children of the late President Holling the Monument." Then, after a short address by him, as if by magic the great flag enfolding the monument. It had been more than 10 monument fell gracefully down, disclosing the tribute of the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made to the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made to the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made to the children's affected to the their loving parent. It had been made to the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been were streamy by him, as if by magic the great flag enfolding the monument fell gracefully down, disclosing the tribute of the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made to the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made to the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made the monument fell gracefully down, disclosing the tribute of the children's affected to the children's affected to their loving parent. It had been made the event of the late of the late of the loving the monument of the loving the loving the loving the loving the loving the loving th think it necessary to do so in order to harmonize the convention. There it rested, so far as his, Mr. Johnson's, personal interference was concerned. On the assembling of the c avention, at a preliminary consultation of delegates, the name of the gentleman to whom had been confided Mr. Johnson's interest, was himself recommended to the convention for nomination as the Democratic candidate. He felt the embarrassment, and frankly stating it to the convention, requested that his name should not be presented to the convention, and thereupon Mr. Johnson was nominated by the convention. In the conference of this honor, no imputation of overreaching can, in the least, impeach his manifiness. His competitor was Gustaws A. Henry, a gentleman of high character, and famed for commanding eloquence and ability, and the field of contest was the entire State Mr. Johnson reversed the political majority of the praylous election, and was inaugurated governor in October. His address on this occasion contained several passages which provoked sarcastic criticism. His administration of State affairs was upright and acceptable, and marked in some features by his characteristic vigor and independence of precedent. He was unantimously nominated for re-election, and the contest following was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed, as well for its hereeness as for the boldness and ability be discrete. The state of the s the mahlfold important events of the nine preceding months, a lucid disquisition upon the theory of the government, and an able exposition of the prisciples and measures he had pursued. It is replete with state-smanship, and the archives contain no document more noble and patriotic. The fears of his imperious temper, fretted by the persecution he had undergone, were not realized. Elevation had but stended his faculities, and the leniency and magnanimity expected of the noble Lincoln, blended with a just security for Federal interests; and restoration of the organic rights of States which had revolted, were the emential characteristics of his police. Bin with the congress then met, and the one succeeding—which find a fit parallel in the worst features with the tong parliament of England—this wise and correct statesmanship met stern and incitions resistance. The message was referred to an extraordinary committee of affect, whose perverse counsels dictated a vindictive and vituperative hostility to the President, arrested the peaceful work of reorganization, and under the name of reconstruction, inspired the dominant majority of congress to a series of measures whose baneful, effects have yet scarcely ceased. Mr. Johnson was charged with the betrayal of the Republican party, and the republic as well—terms synonymous in the vocabulary of this truculent majority. He had done neither. To the former he had not professed allegiance, either by act or utterance; of the latter his faithful friendship was almost the sole buttress of protection. This led to a long and acrimonious contest between the President and congress, to which his previous struggles were puny in comparison. He was deeply indigmant, and to a arge assemblage before the Executive Mansion he made a counter denunciation. Against the heroic element of his character was arrayed, and the rock of Gibraltar was not more sure and firm-set than this man. The veto power he had formerly defended, claiming its derivation from a tribumal negative of the people when Ho

leave the State, not to return until he came as military governor in March, 1812. At the extra session in of congress called for July 4, 1812. At the extra session in of congress called for July 4, 1812. At the extra session in of congress called for July 4, 1819. With the venerable Critisenden in the house of representatives, he presented resolutions declaring that the war was not waged for conquest and subjugation, nor to destroy the service of the institutions, but for restore the authority of the spovernment. The position of military governor consists of the petite of the service attention. 'On his front, deliberation sat, and pubattention. 'On his front, deliberation sat, and public care," with an expression habitually anxious, shaded with sadness. Smiles were not frequent with him, but when so moved, they were sincere and hearty. His general manner was grave, rather than austere, but quickly showed his feelings—the sterner as well as the gentier. Trained in no school of deportment, he had yet an ionate dignity, and while in the Presidential chair, the scepter of authority seemed mitive to his hand. His mind was analytical and logical in cast—the reasoning faculities being predominant. He sought for facts and first principles, and applied them acutely and profoundly. His imagination did not fornish him with figures of fancy, but his fervid nature furnished him with apt resources of filustration and well chosen language. to stay her act of separation, he was compelled cal and logical in clast—the reasoning faculties being predominant. He sought for facts and lirst principles, and applied them acutely and profoundly. His imaginal on did not furnish him with figures of fancy, but his ferrid nature turnished him with apt resources of illustration and well chosen language. His power was in clearness of statement and simplicity of argument, that the people could follow, and a venement earnestness which convinced them of his sincerity. In his conflict in debate, a personal tone was often observed, which was not intended—the result rather of his intense feeling upon the principle or stoctrine at issue. Though of the principle or stoctrine at its decision and force of will was simply grand. Though open to counsel, he formed his own judga-ent, and his conclusion was immovable. Opposition but fixed it the more firmly, and men called him obstinate, but he stood upon his rendered reasons. He was thoroughly howest in his convictions, and in their defense no danger appalled him. He would have adhered to them at the mattyr's stake. His honesty, in the broad sense, was an emphatic trail. That which he believed became a part of him, and he was locorruptible by bribe, either to his purse or his ambition. His official standard of uprightness was lofty, and hand of the great and tilted. He did not affect piety, and he company of his neighbors, sufficed for him with his moral courage, in the performance of public duty, towered to the constitution, and in this respect their characters are as little different as are the spelling of thei

become a pilgrim shrine to which generations yet unborn shall journey to pay homage to the memory of one whose name will grow more lustrous as time shall lapse. And these majestic mountains, which will not survive but forme looking down whill sentinel the sepulcher of this statesman, patriot and friend of the people-the defender of the constitu-ion and the Union. oved, and a general amnesty, with certain reserva ons, was proclaimed. Simultaneously the work of tablishing provisional civil governments in th tions, was proclaimed. Similtaneously the work of testablishing provisional civil governments in the lately insurgent States, with the view of restoring their autonomy and just relations to the United States government, was commenced, and with due expedition was completed. In justification of these elegitimate executive proceedings, just prior to the assembling of congress he dispatched the general of the army on an official tour for the purpose of observing the temper of the people in those States, and reporting the result of this reorganization on the condition of affairs. This report was submitted to congress shortly after the delivery of his first message to that body, and its facts sustained the policy adopted. That paper was an elaborate review of the manifold important events of the nine preceding months, a lucid disquisition upon the theory of the government, and an able exposition of the prisciples and measures he had pursued. It is replete At the conclusion of the ceremonies the ne residence, where the invited guests, including the speaker and Knights Templar, were received by the ladies of the family and entertained with their old fashioned White House cordiality and simplicity of 1867. The beautiful and imposing monument may be seen by approaching trains from the west to Greene iteld, and is the admiration of all who behold it. Its entire length is twent-seven feet. It is composed of gray granite. The base is seven by nine feet and consists of three pleces—the low, broad arch soan ning the two graves, and the two supports, on either side, resting upon a limestone foundation, set five feet in the solid slate of Monumental hill. The arch is three feet above the ground, and upon it rests a die, also three feet in hight and four feet square, adorned on either side by a half pyramidal wing, each surmounted by an urn bearing a funeral torch. Upon this die is the following insertation: "Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President United States of America: Barn December 19, 1808; Died July 31, 1875. His faith in the people never wavered." In addition to this is the record of the birth and death of Mrs. Johnson, Immediately above the die is the pedestal, three feet high and two feet square. Both top and bottom are finished with a molding, bead fillet and concave. On the pedestal is a scroll constitution, and a book with a hand resting upon it. Surmounting all is the saft, fifteen feet in hight, square, with beveled curves, plain at the bottom and draped above with the national flag. Upon its summit is a globe on which is perched an out-spread eagle, polsed as if in the act of swoopling down upon some foreseen peril. The monument is in the center of the inclosure, while on the south side of it are the graves and memorial stones of two sons of the deceased—Chares and Robert.

one knows, nor for what purpose—but it is believed with the intention of lynching them. who cannot arrive for four or five days.

THE INVESTIGATION

rogressing, with Anderson Still on the Stand-General Butler Looking up the Documents on that Statement by Witness Implicating Stanley Mathews.

What George C. Gorham Knows About Certain Important Papers-Anderson Cross-Examined - Mr. Stanley Mathews Makes Emphatic Denial of Anderson's Statements.

Washington, June 5.—The house committee of investigation of alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida in connection with the last Presidential election met to day. The returns of the electoral college of Louisiana having been received from the secretary of the senate, were submitted for examination After the returns were read several members of the committee expressed a desire to be in the house to vote on the Wood tariff bill, and a recess was taken.

The committee having reassembled, General Butler offered the following resolution:
WHEREAS, James E. Anderson swears that between May 25 and June 1, 1877, Hon. Stanley Mathews told him: "I have just to-day had a letter from the President in regard to your case, and I have written him such a letter as will secure your appointment to some position;" and that on or about June 2d the President said to witness that he had received a letter from Stanley Mathews requesting him to give him the place; therefore Resolved, That the President be requested

to furnish to the committee all the original letters above mentioned which he has received, if any, or certified copies thereof, with copies of any such letter supposed to be written by him, as he may prefer, in order to secure an intelligent cross-examination of the witness on the subject matter thereof.

The resolution was adopted. George C. Gorham, secretary of the enate, was sworn and questioned by the chairman relative to the papers submitted to the committee, and he stated that they were papers relating to the Louisiana electoral college of 1876; he knew nothing of any record of the proceedings of the returning-board until yesterday, when he was informed by a correspondent that such a document was in the keeping of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and that gentleman would give the committee any in-formation they desired regarding it. James E. Anderson was recalled and further cross-examined by

A copy of the agreement between Anderson and Weber, which Anderson stated in his testimony Saturday that he had mailed to Stanley Mathews, was produced by Mr. Cox, a member of the committee, who had proprocession reformed and returning halted at cured it from Mathews. It corresponded in of his age. every particular with the copy already in evidence, but Anderson, on a critical examination of it, declared that it was not the copy | 6th, at 10 o'clock. which he mailed to Mathews, although the writing of the body of the paper and of signatures was an excellent counterfeit presentment of his handwriting; in fact, he would say the paper was the same, were it not that he was positive that there had been two spots paper on which it had been written, and he erased the spots with an eraser, and the paper now showed no evidence of such erasure. The object of putsel, ting this paper into the case is not service are for the present. Mr. Cox made a prompt attendance is respectfully requested.

Societa di Unione e Fig.

Societa di Unione e Fig.

A STATED meeting of the above named society will take place at their hall, No. 260 Second street, this (THURSDAY) night, at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance is respectfully requested.

By order * J. D. MONTEDONICO, President.

P. D. Canale, Secretary. of red ink on the upper and lower end of the statement that in accordance with the sug-gestion from the chairman he had called on Mathews and requested the production of the in compliance with that request, had handed him this paper. Witness still persisted in declaring that it was not the pa-per he had mailed to Mathews.

Witness was cross-examined minutely as to the circumstances attending the signature of the Anderson-Weber contract. At one lower than ever before sold in the city. Orderstreame he testified that it took place at the country dealers especially solicited.

WM. K. THIXTON (IRVING BLOCK). another time he expressed a doubt whether one set of signatures—there were two sets to
the same paper—may have not been at the

Seventh Ward Democratic and Conserting. the same paper—may have not been at the customhouse. He could not fix definitely when the first set had been made, but he inclined to the belief that both sets were signed

In reference to one of these variations, Mr. Reed said: "You stated distinctly that the first set of signatures were executed at Seymour's effice."
Witness-Then I am willing to correct it.

Mr. Reed-Now I want to know whether that's the truth, or whether you said that with the intention of deceiving this com-

Witness-Allow me to say that I have no Mr. Reed-Of that, perhaps we want some

Witness-It is a matter of indifference to me whether you want better assurance or THE SUB-COMMITTEE IN FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, June 5.-The sub-com-

mittee arrived this morning and will commence investigations immediately, holding a session this evening. A few witnesses are already here, including Secretary-of-State. Bloxham. Others will arrive to morrow. The people are intensely excited over their It is doubtful about the committee going to Tailabassee. Secretary-of-State Bloxham, the first witness, produced four pre-cincts returns and two returns of the canvassers of Baker county, the first having a majority for Hayes by throwing out two precincts. The second The second witness, Cox, formerly clerk of Baker county, testified that he made the first-mentioned canvass in favor of Tilden, and that was the only one that could be made from original returns of the precincts, they were always in his possession. It is the opinion of General Hunton to night that the committee will be ready to start for Washington on Monday. They will not visit Tallahassee. If congress adjourns on the this session. It is believed that the foundation was laid to-day for an extended examination into the Baker county affair, giving other counties a like prominence The Democratic members, however decline to disclose

> STANLEY MATHEWS'S DENIAL BEFORE THE Senator Mathews said: Mr. President, I rise to

senator nations said: Mr. President, I rise to a personal explanation and a question of privilege. I feel that I owe the duty to myself as well as to the senate, which, however unpleasant, I cannot in justice either postoone or omit. The newspapers published here and elsewhere contain reports of statements, made under oath in another place, in reference to myself, which are calculated to reflect upon myscharacter and standing as a member of this hopthere ran on three legs nearly to the halfmile pole, where the other leg broke, and he
fell. Much sympathy is expressed for Genran and below there the other leg broke, and he
fell. Much sympathy is expressed for Genran allow the sympathy is expressed for Genran allow the sympathy is expressed for Genran allow the owner of M Whitter, and
the sad event greatly marred the pleasarto of
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lican cause in Louisiana at the sacrifice of time and inoney and the peril of his life, and that he had for

lican cause in Louisiana at the sacrifice of time and moner and the peril of his life, and that he had for that cause incurred odium and hostility from political opponents. The only wrong I understood or be leved him to be guilty of was in having previously pretended that he had been guilty of these things, and he no wagain presends to confess that wrong. I had no information till after his appeal to me for all had been responded to by an act my good will in his behalf of his disclosure of it, with the delivery of false documents, which constituted it. I supposed it was intended by him, and was regarded by me as an atonement for and the undoing of it. Upon that footing only I received them. It never for a moment occurred to me that the possession of them by me could be misconstruct into off mee, and believing that the only use which their publication could serve would be to propagate mischlevous and scandalous falsehood. The only error, if there be one, of which I am conscious, is in having recommended to office a person who had meditated and prepared a wrong, but had, as it appeared to me withdrawn from performing it. But as there seems to be an attempt to magnify it into one like what is alleged to have constituted a conspiracy against important public rights, and as the coloring thus sought to be given to my conduct affects my character and standing in this honorable body. I consider it a matter of crivilege that the senate should inquire into the subject as affecting it not less than myself. I have the honor, accordingly, to submit the following resolution:

have the honor, accordingly, to submit the following resolution:

Resolution: That a select committee of seven senators be appointed to inquire into and consider all things touching the matters stated and referred to by the sena or from Ohio (Mathews), and the matters connected therewith, and particularly what connection, if any, that senator had with any real or pretended frauds or other wrongs committed in the conduct and re urns of the election in the State of Louislana in 1876, and with any promise of protection or reward, if any, made by any one to James E. Anderson or others in consideration of or connection with any official conduct by said Anderson or others in relation to said election or returns thereof, and into all circumstances of any recommendation by said senator of said Anderson for appointment to office, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, to employ a clerk and s grapher, and have leave to sit during recess. Agreed to unanimously.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION

Very Careful, and his Rapid Recov-

ery is Confidently Expected.

Is Still Considered Satisfactory-He is

Berlin, June 5.- The emperor's condition

Berlin, June 5.—The emperor's condition this morning is generally satisfactory. The emp ror now occupies a room fronting on Unter der Linden, and learning that measures were to be taken to prevent noise in the neighborhood, he requested that the passage of carriages on the opposite side of the avenus and through Opera square be not interfered with. The emperor is very cheerful, and his rapid recovery is confidently expected. At the first fire the emperor received seven shot in the right forearm and wrist and five in the head and face. His helmet was completely riddled by the second discharge. He received about twenty shot in the upper arm and shoulder, and six in the neck. The folds of his thick military cloak deadened the effect of this charge. The shot are Nos. 4 and 5, German standard. The excitement throughout Germany does not abate. Every organized body in every town, and every newspaper in Germany, and in very many other parts of Europe, have given public and strong expression of horrer at the deed.

The Workmen's institute has been visited and searched by the police, and all papers and

slezed.

The following bulletin was issued at ten o'clock to-day: "After a good night, the emper-r felt stronger. The wounds in the head and several of the wounds in the arm are already healing. The swelling of the right arm was undiminished. There are no symptoms of fever, but the patient has not much appet te." appet te."
Turee arrests have been made of parties believed to be accomplices of Nobling, of Chemnitz, Posen and Brunswick.

DIED.

SCHOOLFIELD—At his home, nine miles north of Memphis, on W. dnesday morning, June 5, 1878, at 3½ o clock, John W. Schoolfield, in the 80th year

Funeral services from, and interment near, his late residence, this (THURSDAY) morning, June RIDDICK-June 5, 1878, FLORENCE B., child of J. H. and L. M. Riddick, aged 2 and 24 days. Funeral services this (THURSDAY) morning, at 81/2 o'clock, at their residence, 375 Beale street.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

To The Trade!

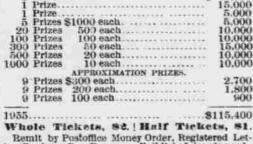
Furniture and Mattresses lower than ever before sold in the city. Ordersfron

A T the request of many members of the Seventh Ward Democratic and Conservative Club, a meeting of said club is called for THURSDAY NIGHT, June tith, at 8 o'clock, at the new storehouse, currer Linden and Orleans streets, to consider

4th Grand Distribution COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

\$115,400: IN CASH PRIZES. NOTE THE ATTRACTION-\$30,000 for Only \$2!

By authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to take place in the city of Louisville, Ky., ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878. NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT: Drawing under the immediate supervision of Col. R. C. Wintersmith, Ex-Treas. State of Ky., and Gen. T. A. Harris and Geo. E. H. Gray. "LIST OF PRIZES:



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